

TEN PER CENT ADVANCE WILL NOT SATISFY.

Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven Miners Meet to Determine Whether the Strike Shall Continue.

THEY ADJOURN UNTIL TO-DAY.

Remote Chance of It Being Accepted. No Conclusion Will Be Reached by the Meeting, it is Thought.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven miners, who hold in their hands the power to end or continue the anthracite coal miners strike, which has been in progress for more than three weeks, met in convention here to-day for the purpose of considering the ten per cent advance in wages offered by the operators, and adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action of their employers' proposition. Both of to-day's sessions were devoted to organizing the convention and to speeches by many of the delegates on the mine owners' concession. It was not expected that anything would be done to-day outside of a general exchange of views as to what action the delegates should take. The convention, after it was permanently organized, went into secret session, but it was learned from authoritative sources that nothing of a definite nature was suggested which would lead to a solution of what is to the miners a knotty problem.

No Chance of Acceptance.
From the trend of the remarks of the delegates it was gathered that the ten per cent proposition as it now stands has a very remote chance of being accepted. The delegates seemed, it was learned, to be almost unanimous that the operators should first make concessions in the other grievances before the offer is accepted by the mine workers. Great stress was laid upon the necessity of abolishing the sliding scale and substituting therefor a tonnage basis on which to fix the rate of wages. The proposition of having the operators guarantee a fixed time for paying the advance was also thoroughly discussed, while not a few delegates said they would be satisfied with nothing but a more liberal increase in wages.

The mode of procedure is a matter which is now occupying the attention of labor leaders. In case the convention comes to a definite understanding on some proposition, the question has been asked how the operators will be advised, in view of the fact that the latter have repeatedly said they would not recognize the union.

No Opinion Ventured.
President Mitchell well knows that phase of the strike and none of the other labor leaders will venture an opinion.

That the present convention will come to some definite conclusion is not generally believed to-night. It is the opinion of several of the labor leaders that the convention as at present constituted is a little unwieldy. There was a move on foot to-day that the various propositions, as they are suggested by the delegates, should be submitted to a committee appointed by the convention for consideration, and that this committee make a report to either its first or second convention. This movement, however, did not gain much of a start. Some of the delegates think that the whole subject should be left in the hands of the national officers, as hinted at by President Mitchell in his brief remarks just before the convention went into secret session. Mr. Mitchell is very popular among the miners, as was shown by the enthusiasm displayed as he delivered his opening address.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS

To the Mine Workers on the Proposition of the Ten Per Cent Advance. Gives Some Timely Advice.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of striking anthracite mine workers, called by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent advance offered by the mine owners, commenced in Music hall this morning. The delegates began to arrive at the hall long before 10 o'clock and stood along the sidewalks of Lackawanna avenue discussing the probable action of the convention. The little hall, which has a capacity of about 700, was soon filled after the doors were opened. Unlike most conventions there was an utter lack of decorations in the hall. As each official of the United Mine Workers entered the hall he was applauded, but the most enthusiastic demonstration was reserved for President Mitchell, who arrived at 10:15 a. m. The convention got down to work very quickly. Ten minutes after the national president's arrival he called the delegates to order and addressed them as follows:

Mitchell's Address.

Gentlemen:—In opening this convention I wish to briefly outline the purpose which I have in mind. I want you to point out, if I can, the course you should pursue in determining the question which so vitally affects not only yourselves and the vast constituency you represent, but also the millions of people in the eastern and New England states and in the anthracite region, not directly connected with the coal industry. Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you upon the growth of your organization, as evidenced by the large number of delegates assembled here.

The causes which forced you to engage in the contest which has preceded this convention here, from years of suffering, so indelibly imprinted upon your memories that it would be a waste of words to recite them here. The story of your wrongs has been truthfully portrayed by your officers. It has been portrayed in all its hideousness by the representatives of the press, men sent here to seek out the truth and report the conditions as they really exist, and with exceptional unanimity the public has declared that your cause is just, and that the responsibility for this unfortunate strike rests solely upon the shoulders of those who employed you.

STRIKERS COMPLIMENTED.

Your own conduct during this strike, even under the most trying circumstances, has won for you and your cause the respect and commendation of all justice loving, patriotic people. Violations of law have been few in number, and then only under circumstances that more overt acts have been committed by those whose duty it is to enforce the law than by the mine workers, who have been so erroneously pictured as men entirely devoid of respect for law and order. For this you deserve much credit. Labor organizations have no greater enemies than the thoughtless strikers who violate the law or permit themselves to be provoked into the commission of crime. It frequently occurs in time of strikes, that employers provoke strikers into violations of the law, with the hope and the expectation that public sentiment will be arrayed against the strike, and the military arm of the state can be secured to curb the men and defeat the objects for which the strike was inaugurated. Whatever may be your decision here to-day, whether you end or continue the strike, it is my earnest hope that every man may regard it as his duty, not only to obey but assist in enforcing the law.

MAJORITY MUST RULE.

When this strike was put into effect we declared that it would not end unless a majority of the delegates representing the anthracite miners agreed to its termination. We repeatedly announced that we would not undertake to decide the future happiness or misery, the weal or woe of the 500,000 persons dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood. We believe that the men who mine coal, that the men who work in the collieries, that the boys who work in the breakers, should all be consulted before the officers of your union declare the strike at an end. Learning that the operators had posted notices at their mines offering an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid, we deemed in our duty to call a convention and permit the miners to pass judgment on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

ADVICE TO DELEGATES.

In considering the proposition of the operators, I want the delegates attending this convention to be calm and dispassionate, to consider the question in all its phases, to measure carefully the chances of success and the possibilities of defeat should the strike be continued. You must not reach conclusions hastily, you must not over-estimate your strength, and on the other hand you should take every precaution to protect yourselves against the avariciousness of your employers, who, I regret to say, have shown no disposition to treat you fairly in the past, and who have never shown any regard for the welfare of those who produce their wealth.

For the first time in many years the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment, and have offered an advance of 10 per cent in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you. You have felt, and with justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your experience where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe that the sliding scale method of determining wages should be abolished, you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies, and wages be paid twice each month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings where-ever you choose.

ADMONISHED TO CAUTION.

Whether it is better at this time to insist upon a compliance with all your demands is a question which you who are most interested, are called upon to decide. Personally, I have hoped that we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners delegate meet in joint interstate convention and like prudent, sensible men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages, which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts, and even yet I believe that in future years the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employees.

Labor organizations, like labor-saving machinery, are here to stay. Capital may for a time refuse to treat with them, may because of its great power retard the growth of organizations for a time, but like "truth crushed to earth" they "will rise again," and will give battle in the defense of the poor and oppressed.

Now, gentlemen, permit me to admonish you to consider seriously the course you intend to pursue. The eyes of the American people are centered on the city of Scranton to-day, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. I do not wish you to accept one cent less for your labor than it is possible for you to secure.

I do not wish the great organization which has been built up among you to be wrecked and ruined through any mistakes of mine or yours. If you legislate wisely and judiciously I can see a destiny brighter and happier for you and for those who will take your places

when you have passed away, I can see a future where the little boys will be in attendance at school instead of wasting their young lives away in the breakers helping to earn a livelihood for their parents. I can see a future where pleasant homes and happy smiling faces of the wives and mothers will be in vivid contrast with the conditions of to-day.

President Mitchell's address was well received. The next order of business was the appointment of the committee on credentials. The committee consists of nine members, three from each of the three districts.

William Davis, of Pottsville, known as the "golden miner," by reason of his being the oldest working miner in the anthracite region, was then introduced and read a short poem.

FALSE ALARM.

Miners Thought Colliery Was Preparing to Resume Work.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 12.—The company men employed at the Derringer colliery of Cox Bros. & Company, began this afternoon to repair the breaker, which led the strikers to believe that an attempt was being made to resume work. About 300 of them from Shepton and Hopewell then proceeded to the colliery. The foreman, fearing trouble, telegraphed for Sheriff Harvey and his deputies, who were hurried to Derringer in a special train. In the meantime the strikers learned that no preparations were under way for a resumption of operations and the march was abandoned. When the sheriff got to the scene with his men everything was quiet, and the posse returned to this city.

The Governor's Troop arrived at Onondaga this morning and is still there. The horses are quartered in the company stables and the men in small hotels at Shepton and Derringer. It is not known how long the soldiers will stay at the place.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Says His Financial Views Expressed in 1895 Have Not Changed With the Passing Years.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A special to the Tribune from Louisville, says: Ex-President Grover Cleveland has replied to a letter written by Mr. John S. Green, of this city, inquiring if the former President had changed his views on the financial question as expressed in his letter to Chicago business men on April 13, 1895. Mr. Cleveland in his letter, which is dated Buzzard's Bay, October 7, 1900, replied as follows:

"I have received your letter, inclosing a copy of my letter written more than five years ago to the business men of Chicago. I had not seen it in a long time, but it seems to me I could not state the case better at this time if I should try."

"I have not changed my opinion as then expressed, in the least."

TREND OF TRADE.

Coal Strike Continues as a Restraining Factor in Business—Active Business in Boots and Shoes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade to-day says:

More seasonable weather had important influence throughout the country, but the coal strike continued as the restraining factor in business. As speculation everywhere is on a small scale, the effect is minimized. Lower prices recently for some iron products have been without disturbing force, and the market for print cloths, and strong quotations for lumber, show that in some directions in the great industries a small increase in demand is capable of raising prices. The situation still promises a recovery when politics and the strike are settled. Distribution of merchandise at the west is still very active. The working force in manufacturing steadily, and in railroad and manufacturing circles in the middle west, scarcity of labor is causing uneasiness. Fear of tight money has made some men hesitate, but higher rates result from the activity of the movement of cotton at high prices in the south. At the moment the movement of gold from Europe has tended to relieve the situation in New York, and gold is still coming from Australia.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Pig iron production has been further on October 11, the capacity of the furnaces in blast was 22,163 tons, as against 23,778 September 12 and 236,370 June 1. Stocks at furnaces continue to accumulate, gaining 35,451 tons in September. A gratifying feature is the evidence that supplies in consumers' hands are low. Quotations of iron products are steady, and foreign buying remains active in the face of the decline in condition. Foreign buying is small. Atlantic exports in two weeks amounting to 4,531,578 bushels against 6,177,148 last year.

Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston at the rate of 84,415 cases weekly mean the most active business since April, and exceed the heavy forwarding of the previous year. It is general, with orders from all parts of the country and frequent requests for immediate shipment. These signs that excessive accumulations have become distributed are encouraging. Leather is sharing the increased activity at the shops, and the average price of hides at Chicago advanced 4c. Sales of wool in the three chief eastern markets steadily increased, reaching 2,946,000 pounds against 2,417,265 the preceding week. There is no such speculation as a year ago, but the sales go immediately into mills. Prices were not affected by lower figures at the London sale, which had been discounted.

Failures for the week were 223 in the United States against 164 last year, and 22 in Canada against 27 last year.

BRYAN ASKED FEW QUESTIONS BY MEIKELJOHN.

While Amendments to the Constitution are Under Order, He Should Explain the Discrepancy

BETWEEN PRESENT PLATFORM

And the One on Which Tilden Made His Canvass—Slavery Subject Brought to the Fore Front.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Hon. George D. Meikeljohn, assistant secretary of war, has mailed the following letter to Hon. W. J. Bryan, which the latter will receive to-day:

DEAR SIR:—In your communication to me of the 10th inst., you refer to the fact that the Republican party adheres to its doctrine that the constitution cannot be extended to new territory acquired by the treaty making power of government, nor by the military commanders of our armies. You then declare that therefore the President was "not obliged to, etc., etc."

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION."

While amendments to the constitution are under consideration will you give an explanation of the discrepancy between your platform this year and the one on which Tilden made his canvass? Your platform declares:

Faith in the Declaration.
"We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic."

As framed by the fathers of the republic, the constitution recognized slavery and provided that a slave entering into a free state did not become free, but was to be returned to his owner—Article IV, Section 2, Clause 3. The constitution of the fathers did not contain the guarantees for the rights of our colored citizens provided in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The Tilden Platform.
The Tilden platform declared as follows:

"For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States WITH ITS AMENDMENTS universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of the Republican self-government."

Why do you, Mr. Bryan, adhere to the amendments to the constitution? In view of your present contention that I beg to request an explanation of the discrepancy between the Chicago platform of 1896 on admission of territories which reads "We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate to Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory."

Very respectfully,
G. D. MEIKELJOHN.
Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Cleveland, O.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—After communion at St. Paul's church to-day the National Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew commenced its business session at the Jefferson. The convention by vote recommended to the executive council, Detroit, Mich., as the next place of meeting, as against Philadelphia. The committee on that question recommended a change in the rule of service, but made no specifications. The matter will be taken up to-morrow morning. The rest of the morning session was consumed in discussing routine reports.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—Replying to a question in the Folketing to-day, relative to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the premier, H. E. Hoerling, said all agreed that some changes must be effected with respect to the islands, and he hoped soon to furnish the necessary explanations and give his views on the subject.

YOUTEST'S CONDITION.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 12.—Henry E. Youtest was still in a stupor to-day. His pulse was weak, but the physicians expressed the belief that he will be able to face the jury again to-morrow in his trial on the charge of being a principal in the Goebel shooting.

THE VATICAN ROBBERY.

ROME, Oct. 12.—A number of the papers here publish the extraordinary statement that the securities, valued at \$57,000 lire, the theft of which from the Vatican was recently reported to the Italian police, had been stolen some time previous to February last, and were sold in that month on the Paris bourse. The source was not given, but by order of an Italian capitalist. If this story be true, the more recent burglary was committed with the object of satisfying the authorities. This theory has produced a great impression at the Vatican, but is not generally credited.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN'S TRIAL TRIP.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 12.—The Wisconsin has just completed the most successful trial trip ever made by a battleship, and she is pronounced the finest vessel ever turned out by the Union iron works. At the start many things seemed against a successful trial. The course marked by the battleship Iowa, gunboat Ranger, training ship Adams and cruiser Philadelphia, between the Ranger and Gaviote wharf the Wisconsin gained her maximum speed of 18.54 knots per hour and maintained through the weary course an average speed of 17.50. The average speed of the entire run, sixty-four knots, was 17.25 knots per hour. The only other battleship approaching this speed is the Alabama.

THE THIRD DISTRICT

Is All Right for Republicanism. Kickers in the Party Were Former Democrats—Gaines' Election Predicted by a Large Majority.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 12.—Col. J. E. Dana, superintendent of the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, one of the largest collieries in the Kanawha valley, and delegate at large to the national Republican convention, at Philadelphia, was seen by a representative of the Intelligencer and asked his opinion of the political situation in this congressional district and more particularly in Kanawha county. Col. Dana said: "I have been away considerable and perhaps have not had my hand on the pulse as well as formerly, but as far as I can see we ought to have our old time majority in Kanawha county. In my opinion nothing can change this, unless the Democrats are able to work gross frauds, either in the casting or counting of the ballots."

The men who are leading in the revolt against the Republican party, from my viewpoint, were nearly all former Democrats, who kicked themselves out of the Democratic party, because they couldn't run things to suit themselves, only to become disgruntled kickers in the Republican party. The voters are becoming fully aware of this fact and they are paying little attention to these people. I look for from 1,500 to 2,000 majority in this county."

"I think Fayette county will roll up her maximum majority. I hear good reports from all of the other counties in the district. I know of many Democrats who are going to vote with us. In my opinion Gaines will be elected by a large majority."

HANCOCK ALL RIGHT.

The County Promises to Give an Increased Republican Majority Next Month.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The political situation here in Hancock county, as reviewed from a standpoint in touch with the leaders of both parties, would indicate a very healthy and vigorous Republican growth. The party of Republicanism, possibly, is stronger and more pronounced in Hancock county than in any other county in the state. And while it is true that the Republicans are so firmly entrenched, it is also true that they are not leaving a stone unturned that will make the party yet stronger.

Every Move Known.
Upon the other hand, the Democratic party, under the local organization, is making every move known to it in order to make a rift in the ranks of the Republican organization.

While they are playing "what they think is a foxy gum boot game," their every move is known and is quietly being counteracted. The campaign on either side has been very quietly conducted. A full poll of the county has been made by both committees, but it has not been given out, nor will it be made public for the time being.

A WEEK OF AWAKENING.

This week has been one of awakening all along the line. Hon. H. C. Shewalter, of Ritchie county, opened up the school house campaign at Fairview on last Monday night, on Tuesday night at Franklin school house, Wednesday at Chester, Thursday at Brooklyn, and on Friday at the school house at Fairview. All these meetings have been splendid and the audiences were made up of representative citizens of the different localities.

When the idea of November comes, Hancock county will give a full account of herself, and will be all O. K.

GREAT RECEPTION

Awaits Roosevelt at Parkersburg. Railroads Making Arrangements to Run Extra Trains—The Country-Side Will Turn Out.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PARKERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The magnitude of the Roosevelt reception, on Wednesday, will exceed anything of the kind ever attempted here. All details have been perfected, and nothing has been left undone to make the affair a success. For the first time during this campaign, every railroad running into the city has arranged for a number of extra trains to arrive previous and after the meeting, and every available car that can be borrowed outside of the regular equipment of the various roads, is being rushed to this point.

The country roads are in splendid condition, and thousands of families are expected to drive in as escorts to Col. Huppert. Rough horse clubs, which exist in almost every hamlet of this and the adjoining counties.

The decorations will be a special feature, and the state committee, who are distributing large portraits of the candidates free, expect to soon have every Republican family in the county supplied.

FREER DENIES

A Democratic Campaign Lie—Says Republicans in West Virginia Cannot Be Defeated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PARKERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Congressman Freer, who arrived here to-day from a canvass of the state, vigorously denied the Democratic story that he asserted that Collins, the Democratic candidate, would defeat Hughes, Republican, for Congress in this district, and asserts that he believes Hughes will have a larger majority than he himself received.

He adds: "You may say that the state will surely go Republican from President down, and that we will elect Freer and that we will elect the four Congressmen and the legislature by good round majorities. We cannot be defeated."

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Furor Disturbance, Hamburg. LIVERPOOL—Pennland, Philadelphia. BOSTON—Commonwealth, Liverpool and Queenstown.

SEN FORAKER DELIVERS A GREAT SPEECH

To the Republicans of the River-Front at Baltimore—10,000 People Were Present.

THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM

Prevailed Throughout the Speech—A Fine Street Demonstration Preceded the Meeting.

The Republican meeting at Baltimore last evening was the greatest ever known in the history of the city. Marching clubs and Republicans were represented from every section of the county and from the opposite side of the river.

On account of a freight wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio road, Senator Foraker was delayed and did not arrive from Barnesville until a late hour, when he was entertained at the Hotel Windsor, from which place he proceeded in the parade to the speaker's stand.

The parade was formed at the Hotel Windsor and marched through the principal streets up to the speaking stand.

Senator Foraker's speech was plain and logical, and was argued so as to convince that any man with reasonable faculties could understand and be convinced. The impression he left will count when the votes are cast in November.

There can be no doubt left in the minds of his hearers of the attitude of the Republican party toward trusts, and that the laws of the country will be brought to bear upon them. Senator Foraker exhibited none of the old-time "bloody shirt" feeling, but on the other hand his speech was full of the milk of human kindness, and he bestowed pity upon those who have been so unfortunate as to pitch their tents in the political wilderness.

William Jennings Bryan, these are those who at heart are patriots and who desire to do what is best for their country, who have been misled by the fallacious and unscrupulous tactics of William Jennings Bryan. These are the ones to whom our consideration should be given and who deserve aid and succor to relieve them from the false positions which they occupy.

His whole speech was one of the most succinct and thorough addresses from a political and logical standpoint in this community this year. The attention of his hearers was held from the beginning to the end of his speech, and that they were riveted to his words was evidenced by the fact that he was vociferously applauded by the mighty multitude that listened to the eloquent senator. Not an incident occurred to mar the rapt attention with which the audience was absorbed.

He commenced his able address by admonishing the people to elect not only the national ticket, but also the state and county tickets. He reviewed the campaign from 1894 and mentioned the predictions made by the Democrats at this time. In proof of the statement that these predictions were not fulfilled, he mentioned the fact that the 2 per cent bonus of the United States are now worth 165 in any market of the world, and that they were purchased at this price and paid for in gold dollars that are worth a hundred cents.

He also showed how, instead of the nation having to go abroad to purchase her supplies, she could purchase them here, and that the Democrats would have to have to the markets of this country to sell their bonds.

His predictions of Bryan at that time," he said, "were as far from the actual results as Noah's recommendation for a system of irrigation, instead of the dry lands of the west, was a prediction that the country would be a desert. The question in 1896," he said, "was 'How can we secure prosperity?'"

"The prosperity we already have. The prosperity we are now enjoying, we understand it. The Democrats tell you that the trusts are to be the ruin of the country. Well, we have the same trusts now as we had then. But for all that we are better off than under Democratic rule, for then nobody would trust anybody. Bryan never was so happy as when he was nominated. When he heard that the miners had struck in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and he was never more sorry than when he heard that the difficulty was settled."

"Under Democratic rule the men strike because they have nothing to do; under Republican administration they strike because they can get no work on a scale. It is so with trusts; you can't have them unless you have capital. But the trusts are like men, some bad and some good."

"And here let me say that the Republican party intends to throttle the bad ones so far as possible, and we have demonstrated our ability to handle the affairs of this country to the best advantage of the people who inhabit it. Bryan tells us the paramount issue is imperialism, and takes us to the Philippines. Our policy in the Philippine islands."

"When the battleship Maine was destroyed, while lying in anchor at a point in the harbor of Havana, the Spanish government while under treaty relations, the President and the people of the nation felt that it was a time to take up arms. Yet even in the face of this the people waited for several weeks, patiently and quietly, until the report of the commission appointed to investigate the cause of the disaster. Up to this time, I venture the assertion that not twenty-five members of both houses of Congress had heard of the Philippines islands."

tion, and informed the President that he could destroy the town, but advised that the ships be sent to take possession of the city. This was done, and after a short siege the work was done. Some of our troops were killed. They were buried there and are now sleeping under the Stars and Stripes which will continue to cover them until the Republican party is in power.

The war was ended by Spain suing for peace, and she sent a commission to Paris to agree upon a treaty.

"Now it is a rule of international law that the conqueror has a right to demand an indemnity from the conquered. This rule was carried by us. Spain offered us Cuba, but we had promised Cuba her freedom and therefore refused to take them from the Cubans that for which we engaged in war to secure for them their freedom. Then the island was offered to us. We agreed to take this on account, but they were not in value to satisfy our claims for indemnity. Then the Philippine islands were mentioned.

"We learned that Spain had been carrying on a warfare there that was as inhuman and as cruel as that which she had made upon Cuba. We thought it our duty to free these people, also, and agreed to take them as a part of our indemnity. But Spain refused to claim that inasmuch as she had to spend \$20,000,000 in fortifying and otherwise improving these islands, she should be reimbursed in some way having to do with the amount of her expenditures there. After some deliberation, we agreed to this, which was made after this agreement was reached, was sent to the President for his approval, and was in turn sent to Congress, where it was found that the Republicans lacked a seven-vote majority to give it to give it the required two-thirds vote to ratify it. At this time W. J. Bryan came to our aid, and by his personal influence and eloquent speech secured the passage of the treaty, which was ratified by the senate.

"Only recently the commission, which was sent to report on the establishment of a government, reported that the insurrection was about crushed. But all at once it broke out anew. And the cause of it was the declaration of Bryan and McKinley that we were to be elected, the flag would be hoisted under the Tagalos and the other bands allowed to hunt, fish and fight for themselves."

"If McKinley is re-elected the insurrection will collapse just as the Confederacy collapsed after we endorsed Abraham Lincoln. The work we are doing here will soon have its results. The report of the governors recently received stated that a great demand for clothing had been made on the part of the soldiers, that night schools were being established wherever possible and the natives were proving apt pupils. Thus their first step was to secure an education."

"Every working man and in fact every man is interested in our retention of these islands. Why? Because under the present rule the products of this country have reached a quantity in excess of our demand for them. To these people we must turn for markets. Otherwise the products of this country may be a commercial basis and would like to gain possession of them. Suppose we were to haul down the flag, as the Democrats would have us do, and other persons would take possession of the islands. Germany, France, Russia and England are making every effort to secure the trade of these islands. The Philippines are the center of the trade of Japan and China, and it is necessary that the Philippines be retained in order that our commercial relations with these countries may be protected. When our interests in China were threatened, we had troops in the Philippines ready to be sent into Peking. Thus the importance of the islands have again been made apparent. As long as the flag is floating over these islands, our position in the markets of other countries."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Adjournment of the Grand Lodge. Next Meeting at Parkersburg. Election of Officers Hotly Contested. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias adjourned their annual session here after a most enjoyable time. The visitors expressed great satisfaction at the hospitable way in which they were treated by Athens lodge and the town people generally.

The question of building a national sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas, which came up at the national grand lodge meeting a few weeks ago, was taken up and recommended by the West Virginia grand lodge by a unanimous vote, it being the first state lodge to pass upon the question. The plan is to tax each member of the organization twenty cents annually for five years. The government will give a lease of five acres for 100 years for a site at the springs. Parkersburg was selected as the next meeting place of the grand lodge.

The election of officers was hotly contested and resulted as follows: Grand Chancellor, C. H. Wolfe, of Martinsburg; grand vice chancellor, B. F. Sayre, of Grafton; grand prelate, W. L. Mansfield, of Charleston; grand keeper of records and seal, Manor Jenkins, of Piedmont; grand master of exchequer, M. P. Smith, of Keyser; grand master of arms, O. C. Will, of Fairmont; grand tinner guardian, J. P. Thornburg, of Huntington; grand outer guardian, W. B. Pack, of Moundsville, and grand trustee, K. E. Durke, of Terra Alta.

REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

Anticipated in Lewis County—Democracy Split into Factions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
WESTON, W. Va., Oct. 12.—The prospects for a Republican landslide in Lewis county are very bright, the Republicans being united and enthusiastic